

they were described as numerous. Most areas reported at least several Snowy Owls, but the only concentration of these birds was in Region 6 where a count of 16 was made. Rough-legged Hawk concentrations were reported in Regions 1 and 6, but elsewhere numbers were few.

A Boreal Owl at Syracuse was one of the highlights of the season, and details of this find are furnished in the field notes section of this issue. There were, as usual, several western birds that appeared in the state during the winter, the most notable being a well-observed Black-headed Grosbeak in Region 1, a Western Grebe on Long Island (on the Federation Waterfowl Count), and two Yellow-headed Blackbirds, also on Long Island. There were the usual sporadic winter reports of such regulars as the Oregon Junco and Dickcissel.

No less than seven warblers were reported, most of the records being in December. In addition to the Myrtle these included Orange-crowned (Regions 9 and 10), Palm (Region 10), Wilson's (Region 9), Ovenbird (Region 9), Yellowthroat (Regions 1 and 4), and Chat (wintering, Region 10). A few other birds abnormal as to date included Baltimore Orioles in Regions 3, 8, and 9, a Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Region 3, and a Scarlet Tanager in Region 8. Most of the latter records pertained to feeding stations. Of note also is the presence again this winter of numbers of White-crowned Sparrows in Region 2.

The latter part of March produced the hoped-for warming trend instead of (as is sometimes the case) a rash of tantalizing snowstorms. Blackbirds were on the move, and there were reports of such other early arrivals as the Woodcock, Phoebe, and Tree Swallow. The Upland Plover which appeared on Long Island, however, was unexpectedly early. There were notable late March hawk flights in several central and western regions.

There seemed to be a surprising number of relatively large Cardinal concentrations at various feeding stations, and other southern regulars continued to be reported with increasing frequency. It is gratifying to note the continued presence of a few Cardinals in the Adirondacks, and it is hoped they will gain a firm foothold, as their predecessors did several years ago in other eastern parts of the state.

REGION 1 — NIAGARA FRONTIER

RICHARD C. ROSCHE

A mild winter was the prediction late last autumn — and for those who gamble with such unpredictables — they were correct. Many major storms during the period which seriously affected other sections of the country missed Western New York entirely. Weather Bureau data from Buffalo indicate that average temperatures and precipitation during December, January and February were slightly below normal. March, however, was very atypical — with slightly half the normal amount of precipitation occurring and an average temperature about two degree above the normal. January was the most windy month of recent years. The pattern of snowfall deviated greatly from the usual during the period. Metropolitan Buffalo and its immediate surroundings received more than its usual amounts, with a fall of 17.8 inches on December 30 being a near record for any given 24-hour period. Elsewhere, especially in the southern tier counties, snowfall and the resultant accumulations were far below the normal.

Continuing a trend initiated during the fall season, the number of many water-birds were generally lower than during the average winter in the Niagara River Region. Referring to a probable displacement of gulls in particular, one observer formulated several reasons as such: 1) an early, solid freezing over of Lake Erie

after an open December; 2) an ice-congested Niagara River caused by the weather and some man induced conditions; 3) an extensive and almost solidly packed ice bridge in the gorge below Niagara Falls; 4) the lack of natural food sources in the Niagara River; 5) continued reduction and elimination of raw garbage disposal areas; and 6) the presence of human activity in the form of gigantic construction projects and their attendant change and effect on the topographical features in the Niagara Falls - Lewiston area resulting in the continual agitation and displacement of wildlife (Schaffner).

The notations below probably reflect, more than ever, the generally mild and open winter of 1961-62. The high numbers of half hardy species and the frequency of reports of many of them, as well as the number of late stragglers, appear to be close to record proportions, if not the highest. There are a number of species, especially fringillids, whose frequency and abundance was so high that individual reports had to be omitted from this summary because of space limitations. In past years, however, some of these same species were so uncommon, that each report was noteworthy enough to be included here.

Another item of special significance is evident from the notes below. Almost all of the outstanding passerine birds observed, from the standpoint of their rareness, occurred at feeding stations. In addition, if one adds observations of rare birds seen in habitats composed primarily of fruit-bearing ornamental trees and shrubs planted on estates for the purpose of attracting birds, he would include the remainder of the outstanding passerines in his account. More than ever before, the importance of these human activities, which increase yearly, become evident in the winter records.

Highlights of the season include: 1) a good invasion of some boreal species including Boreal Chickadee, Bohemian Waxwing and Pine Grosbeak; and 2) a notable concentration of raptorial birds. Other rarities included a Barrow's Golden-eye and a Black-headed Grosbeak.

Abbreviations used below are as follows: BASCC — Buffalo Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count; BOSCC — Buffalo Ornithological Society Christmas Bird Count; JASCC — Jamestown Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count; OCC — Olean Christmas Bird Count; OOGMA — Oak Orchard Game Management area.

Loons — Ducks: An injured Red-throated Loon was found Jan 26 near Dunkirk. It subsequently expired and the specimen is now located in the collection at Fredonia State Teachers College (Stanley). This specimen, in addition to two others located in that collection (Nov 18, 1953 — Dunkirk Harbor and Dec 10, 1954 — Cassadaga Lake) adds significantly to our knowledge of this species, whose distribution and occurrence away from Lake Ontario and the Niagara River is relatively poorly known. Red-necked Grebes occurred in better than average numbers during March on the Upper Niagara River; maximum counts of eight Mar 17 and nine Mar 31 (Able et al). A single Horned Grebe remained on the Upper Niagara River until Jan 14 (Seeber et al). At least one, and possibly five, wintered on the open waters of Dunkirk Harbor. Other scattered individuals were reported throughout the winter from various points along the south shore of Lake Ontario. One-two were observed Feb 4 and 12 at Chautauqua Lake Outlet (Pillsbury et al). Two Pied-billed Grebes were observed Dec 30 in the Olean area where they are uncommon during the winter (OCC). Migrants began to appear during the last few days of March. Two Great Blue Herons wintered in the Chautauqua Lake Outlet area (Beal et al) and a maximum of three remained on Grand Island where one was found dead Feb 28 (Schaffner). Two were found in the nesting colony near Towns Corners, Town of Villanova, Chautauqua County, as early as Mar 20 (rep. Schaffner). The Black-crowned Night Heron was not reported during the period — again accentuating the fact that this bird is disappearing from our area. Four Whistling Swans were present Dec 4 on the Upper Niagara River (Freitag et al). Probably remnants of the large November flight that occurred on Chautauqua Lake, 22 were still there Dec 27 (Potter rep. Pillsbury) and two were last seen Jan 8 at the Outlet (Beal et al). The usual March flight was extremely poor — especially in the Niagara River region and in the Wolcottsville - Oak Orchard area. However, a noteworthy count of 400 was noted Mar 11 over Jamestown (Raistrick rep. Beal). About 300 Canada Geese were counted Dec 2 at OOGMA (Brockner). A single bird was observed Dec 27 at Chautauqua Lake (Potter rep. Pillsbury) and another occurred Feb 12 on Lake Ontario near Wilson (Able et al). A number of observers reported flocks of geese migrating overhead Mar 1-15 but it was not until Mar 21-22 that the major move-

ment into the region took place. On these two dates flocks of geese were reported from all parts of the region. During the last week of the month a maximum of 12,000 were present in the Oak Orchard - Wolcottsville Sinks area — a somewhat greater number than usual for that time of the year. One Snow Goose was observed Mar 20-26 on the sinks near Wolcottsville and two were there Mar 28-31. A Blue Goose occurred Mar 28 on the sinks in the Town of Shelby, Orleans County (Rosche). Among the large rafts of Mallards and black Ducks in the rapids above Niagara Falls, two Gadwall were observed Jan 13 (Rosche) and one Feb 3 (Able). The only other report of this uncommon dabbling was one bird which was observed on the sinks of the Town of Newstead, Erie County, on Mar 13 and 17 (Rosche et al). About 100 Pintail were still present Dec 2 at OOGMA (Brockner). A maximum count of 25 Pintail wintered in the rapids above Niagara Falls. However, the number dropped to about 8-10 by mid Feb. Scattered migrants were reported during the first half of March, but the major movement appeared to have taken place Mar 21-22 — concurrent with the large flight of geese. By the last few days of Mar about 1500 were present in the Oak Orchard - Wolcottsville Sinks area. Waterfowl feeding programs probably account for the unusual number of Green-winged Teal that successfully survived the winter in the region. Four individuals, and perhaps a fifth, were frequently observed throughout the season in places where grain was regularly put out for waterfowl. One pair frequented Forest Lawn Cemetery in Central Buffalo; one male (possibly two) remained at the north end of Grand Island; and another, a female, was observed periodically on the Niagara River opposite Buffalo. A maximum of 12 American Widgeon wintered in the rapids above Niagara Falls. Thirty-two counted Dec 30 was a record high count for the BOSCC. Redheads were generally scarce through mid Feb but their numbers increased greatly Feb 17-24 in most areas where open water was present. Because of their infrequency during most winters, three Ring-necked Ducks Jan 14 on the Niagara River at Lewiston were noteworthy (Klabundes). Of equal interest were three Feb 13 at Dunkirk Harbor (Schaffner et al). Moderate numbers of migrants appeared Mar 21-22. Among the most outstanding observations was the careful study and documentation of a female Barrow's Goldeneye Mar 11 along the south shore of Lake Ontario at Lakeside Park, Orleans County (Able, Brownstein). The bird was studied under optimum conditions and the details noted leave no doubt as to the correctness of the identification. White-winged Scoters appeared to be present in greater numbers than during the average winter. Maximum counts: 50 on Jan 14 along the south shore of Lake Ontario (Axtells et al) and 42 on Feb 22 in the same area (Able et al). Unusually late were two Common Scoters observed Jan 29 at the mouth of the Niagara River (Rosche). Two Ruddy Ducks Dec 30 in Buffalo Harbor (Mitchell et al) and two Jan 14 on Chautauqua Lake (Pillsbury) are of special interest. Hooded Mergansers wintered in better than average numbers on the Niagara River and at Dunkirk Harbor.

Hawks — Owls: The most notable among five reported hawk movements in the region were: 1) Mar 24 over Hamburg — Red-tailed, 105; Red-shouldered, 96 (Able). 2) Mar 27 along the south shore of Lake Erie between Sturgeon Point and Irving — Sharp-shinned, 2; Cooper's, 1; Red-tailed, 12; Red-shouldered, 13; Rough-legged, 5; Marsh, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 3 (Schaffner). For the second consecutive winter a number of Red-shouldered Hawk observations were made under satisfactory conditions in the Derby-Sturgeon Point area along the south shore of Lake Erie. Single birds were noted there Dec 8 (Bourne), Dec 23 (Able), Jan 28 (Mitchell et al), Feb 13 (Schaffner et al); two were observed Feb 18 (Brownstein). Rough-legged Hawks were scattered in moderate numbers on the plains surrounding Lakes Erie and Ontario; elsewhere few were reported. A notable concentration was observed during Dec, Jan and Feb by many observers in the vicinity of some open fields within the City Limits of Lockport. The maximum count reported from this area was 39 on Jan 24 (Bacon et al). An immature Bald Eagle was noted Feb 12 over Hamburg (Bourne) and another, an adult (occurred Mar 29 at Sturgeon Point (Rosche). Single Peregrine Falcons were noted Mar 24 near Hamburg (Bourne) and near Alabama (Rew et al rep. Schaffner). Turkeys continue to be reported with increasing frequency in the southern tier counties. Of special note were two-four birds coming daily to a baited area near West Clarksville, Allegany County (Von Arnims). Two American Coot were reported throughout the winter at Dunkirk Harbor. Reports of spring migrants were scarce, (with one-two birds Mar 7-24 at Chautauqua Lake Outlet (Pillsbury) and one bird Mar 11-28 on the sinks in the

Town of Newstead (many observers) being the only reports. Single Killdeer were observed Jan 14 along the shore of the upper Niagara River (Seeber et al) and Feb 4 at Stockton (Swanson). The first migrant was noted Mar 9 near Armor (Bacon et al); reports from the entire region are numerous beginning Mar 11-12. About 90 were estimated as they flew over Hamburg Mar 21 (Rosche et al). Single Common Snipe were observed Jan 24 and 27 at Jamestown (Beal et al) — where birds have been found during the past several years during this season. Unusually early was a Pectoral Sandpiper Mar 24 (Rosche) and Mar 25 (Mitchell et al) on the sinks near Wolcottsville. Four were in the same locality Mar 28 (Rosche). White-winged gulls were generally more scarce on the Niagara River than during the average winter. Prior to mid Mar only one-two individuals of each species were observed — and mostly in the vicinity of Niagara Falls. Three Glaucous and three Iceland (*L. g. glaucoides*) were noted in the same area Mar 10 and four individuals of each species were noted Mar 17. Single Iceland Gulls (*L. g. kumlienii*) were studied Dec 28 on the Niagara River near Lewiston (Mitchell et al) and Feb 18 and Mar 10 at Niagara Falls (Able et al). It is difficult to realize that only a few years ago Great Black-backed Gulls were rare in this area, when one observer reported a total of at least 126 in two major concentration points on the Niagara River Feb 21 (Schaffner). Both Herring and Ring-billed Gulls were below normal in abundance. However, the latter increased markedly Feb 22-28 when good numbers of migrants were noted passing overhead in several areas. By late December Bonaparte's Gulls are usually concentrated in the Niagara River region but this year about 500 were concentrated Dec 22 on the south shore of Lake Erie at Evangola State Park (Schaffner et al). This probably reflects the general open water conditions in that area, hence a good available food supply. From a maximum of 500-600 birds on the Niagara River in late December, numbers steadily dropped during January. Seven birds were last seen there Jan 21 (Axtells et al), although a straggler was noted Mar 4 near Queenston (Able). Single Little Gulls were observed Dec 10 and 24 (Salisbury et al), Jan 1 (Klabundes) and Jan 13 (Rosche et al) on the Niagara River at Lewiston. For the second consecutive year, an immature Common Tern remained on the Niagara River opposite Buffalo until Dec 3 (Schaffner et al). Mourning Doves wintered in larger numbers than usual throughout the region. Maximum count was about 75 during Feb and Mar at a feeding station near Youngstown (Johnson rep. Heilborns). An injured Barn Owl, found near Fredonia, was brought into Fredonia State Teachers College Jan 28 (Stanley). One Snowy Owl frequented Buffalo Harbor throughout the period and was seen by many observers. Three were seen Jan 21 around the Niagara River at Buffalo (Axtells). Other reports of single birds came from Tonawanda on Jan 11 (rep. Thill), near Eden on Jan 12 (Bourne), near Newfane on Jan 12 (Rosche), at Lockport on Feb 4 (Bacon et al) and at Hamburg on Mar 31 (Able et al). These observations show a tendency toward the maximum number being present during mid Jan. Although the approximate number of individual birds involved appears to be about eight, others were known to occur, but definite data is lacking. Nevertheless, as one might expect, the flight this year was much less spectacular than that of a year ago. Long-eared Owls were scarce, the maximum count being four birds observed Dec 9 near Newfane (Lehrer). Of interest was one picked up dead Mar 9 near Bear Lake (Schaffner). While Long-ears become more scarce each year during winter, the Short-eared becomes more numerous. Eclipsing last year's record numbers, was a count of 45 taken Dec 30 on the BOSCC centering on Grand Island. Frequenting the same fields within the City of Lockport where the large number of Rough-legged Hawks were found, was a maximum count of 32-40 Short-eared Owls Jan 24-Feb 7 (Bacon et al). One Saw-whet Owl was observed periodically throughout the period near Youngstown (Klabundes et al). Another was reported Mar 30 at Buffalo (Axtells).

Goatsuckers — Shrikes: One Red-bellied Woodpecker occurred throughout the period at Batavia (Buckland). Other single birds were reported from two feeding stations — one from early Dec through late Dec near Hamburg (Mrs. Selden Daley et al) and the other in the Town of Yates, Niagara County in mid Jan (Mrs. Hector Johnson). Both birds were verified by experienced observers. The Red-headed Woodpecker was not reported during the period — usually a good sign that the acorn crop was poor. Of special interest because of its rarity in winter was a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Dec 1-17 and Jan 4 at Niagara Falls (Heilborns). Most observers agreed that both the Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers were more common

than usual. The first Eastern Phoebe was observed Mar 25 near Eden (Bourne) and others occurred Mar 29-30 in various areas. The usual mid-winter movement of Horned Larks got off to a rather late start with the peak occurring Feb 11-25. Maximum count (*E. a. praticola*) was 500 on Feb 17 at Hamburg (Able et al). Horned Larks (*E. a. alpestris*) were scarce before mid Feb with five birds Jan 1 near Hamburg (Able) being the only report. However, with the large numbers of larks Feb 11-25 small numbers were reported from many sections of the region including the southern tier counties from where there are usually few reports. Three Tree Swallows were first reported Mar 28 at Jamestown (Beal). Others came in Mar 29-30 in conjunction with the movement of Eastern Phoebees. Blue Jay numbers appeared to be less than normal in the hill country of the central and southern sections of the region — again, probably reflecting the rather poor acorn crop of last autumn. Two large aggregations of Common Crows suggest near-by roosting areas — 1000 Jan 2 at Batavia (Brockner) and about 2000 at Niagara Falls Feb 12 (Rosche et al). Most all observers thought that Black-capped Chickadees were present in their respective areas in, perhaps, the largest numbers in recent years. This was especially true in the hill country of central Western New York. At Olean, they appeared to be less common than usual (Eaton). At least six different Boreal Chickadees were reported, most of which remained in the places where they were first found for extended periods of time. One occurred Nov 14-Dec 15 at a feeder near Pavilion (Annabal). Probably the same individual that was observed Nov 25 occurred Dec 2 (Bourne), Dec 22 (Able et al), Jan 1 (Able) and Jan 27 (Bourne) at Hamburg. Another occurred during Jan at a feeder near Derby and probably was the same bird observed there on several occasions during Dec and late Nov (many observers). One occurred daily at a feeder maintained by Mrs. Victor Gastol Jan 25 - Mar 31 near Niobe. It was observed by many people from all parts of Western New York. Another was seen at East Aurora Feb 10 at a feeder (Able). This bird had been there previous to this and was banded (no data). One bird was noted Mar 3 at Java Lake Bog (Rosche et al). During Dec, Jan and Feb Tufted Titmice numbers appeared to be at an all time high in the region. However, the March records indicate a general decrease over the previous three months, there being only a total of eight individuals reported from regular stations for this species in the area. March records from places such as suburban Buffalo, the Lake Ontario Plains and the southern tier counties — all of which were invaded last autumn — are lacking. Both the White-breasted Nuthatch and Brown Creeper were more common than usual throughout the region. Considering the large flight of Red-breasted Nuthatches that occurred last autumn, very few remained in the region through the winter. The available evidence indicates that most of the flight birds moved farther southward. A Mockingbird was observed almost daily from late Nov through Mar at a feeding station near Lockport (Mrs. Merle Broadbent et al). Another was noted frequently during Jan, Feb and Mar at Lewiston (Klabundes et al). A Catbird occurred Jan 1 at East Aurora (Rosche). Robins were surprisingly scarce during a relatively mild winter such as this one was. Territorial birds were present in Buffalo by March 20 — about average. Good flights over Hamburg took place Mar 21 when about 400 were noted (Rosche et al) and Mar 22 when 115 were noted (Able). Single Hermit Thrushes were observed Dec 6 near Jamestown (Bowman rep. Beal), Jan 1 at East Aurora (Rosche) and Jan 25, Feb 20 and Mar 5 at Niagara Falls (Heilborns). The earliest Eastern Bluebirds occurred Mar 18 at Derby (Brockner). Small numbers were seen Mar 24-31 in several areas. One Water Pipit, the only report, was observed Mar 31 near Wolcottsville (Mitchell et al). Bohemian Waxwings continued to create much excitement among local observers. At Lyndonville, where one was first observed Nov 28, a bird apparently flew against a picture window and later died on Dec 2. The specimen is now located in the Buffalo Museum of Science (Smith et al). A second bird was seen in this locality at the same time. There were no further reports until Jan 27 when four-six birds were located at Derby (Rosche et al). Four birds were studied closely Feb 16 at Hamburg (Bourne) and the largest flock ever seen here, consisting of 18 birds, was observed Feb 18 at Jerusalem Corners near Derby (Ables).

Vireos — Warblers: Myrtle Warblers were reported from more localities than during the average winter but as usually is the case here, none were observed toward the latter part of the winter. A single bird frequented a backyard at Lewiston Dec 1-17, Jan 5, 9 and Feb 7 (Klabundes). Two were noted Dec 2 at Lyndonville

(Lehrer). Three birds were counted Jan 1 on the BASCC in the Hamburg - Orchard Park area. One of these died on the same day. Two frequented a feeding station near Orchard Park in late January and another was noted Feb 11 at Grand Island (Rosche). A Yellowthroat was observed Dec 30 at Grand Island (Rosche).

Blackbirds — Sparrows: Wintering icterids, especially meadowlarks and cowbirds, reached unprecedented highs in most sections of the region. Maximum winter count of Red-winged Blackbirds occurred Jan 25 near Wolcottsville when about 20 were counted (Rosche). Single Rusty Blackbirds occurred Jan 1 at Hamburg (Bacons et al) and Jan 28-29 at Derby (Mitchell et al). Five to eight Common Grackles were noted regularly Dec 1 - Jan 31 in Williamsville (Wendlings et al). There were no February reports. Sixty-four Brown headed Cowbirds were counted Jan 1 on the BASCC in the Hamburg - East Aurora area. Other high counts: 100 Jan 25 near Wolcottsville (Rosche) and 17 Feb 3-25 at Niagara Falls (Heilborns). A slight movement of Meadowlarks and Red-winged Blackbirds was evident Feb 22 in the Oak Orchard - Wolcottsville area. About four major flights of icterids over Hamburg were reported Mar 5-27, but total numbers were far below those estimated flying over there a year ago. Several observers commented that they thought Cardinals had increased in abundance during the winter. However, the only definite evidence pointing to an increase is the record high count of 143 individuals counted Jan 1 in the Hamburg - East Aurora area (BASCC). This is the highest count in 16 years. Perhaps the most outstanding bird of the period was a female Black-headed Grosbeak that regularly visited a feeding station Dec 21-Mar 31 maintained by Miss Dorothea Duttweiler near Holland. The highly colored individual was banded — Jan 18 by Mrs. Boynton. Good 16 mm. motion pictures were obtained by Mr. Fred Hall, Director, Buffalo Museum of Science and Mr. Robert Coggeshall obtained good 35 mm. Kodachrome transparencies. During the time that it occurred at the feeder, almost every active field observer in Western New York had ample opportunity to observe and study it. This is the first well documented record for the region. Evening Grosbeaks were present in, perhaps, near record numbers throughout the period. Feeding stations attracted the majority of birds reported. A record high count of 359 birds occurred Jan 1 in the Hamburg - East Aurora area (BASCC). By late Dec most all Pine Grosbeaks reported were concentrated in the southern tier counties where many were seen feeding on the abundant crop of White Ash seeds. Maximum counts occurred Dec 30 — 177 birds — in the Olean area (OCC) and Dec 31 — 121 birds — in the Jamestown area (JASCC). In mid Jan there appeared to be a mass exodus from the southern tier. One observer thought that this was caused by the depletion of the major food source because he noticed at this time that most of the ash samaras were no longer on the trees (Eaton). Reports from widely scattered areas of the region increased after this. Most of the large numbers had left the region during the early part of Mar. Few groups of more than a few individuals were noted after Mar 18. Common Redpolls were generally scarce, although small numbers were regularly observed on the plains south of Lake Ontario. The maximum count of 60 occurred Feb 4 at Lockport (Csont et al). Unlike a year ago, redpolls and siskins were very scarce. Three-ten siskins were noted Dec 5, 12 and 30 near Jamestown (Swanson) and a single bird occurred Jan 6 at Hamburg (Bourne). One Red Crossbill was noted Jan 23 at Wilson (Schaffner) and three were seen Feb 10 at Java Lake (Rosche). The White-winged Crossbill was not reported. A rash of Oregon Junco reports occurred especially during Jan and Feb. One was observed Jan 6 at East Aurora (Able et al). Others occurred Jan 12 at Newfane (Rosche), Feb 1 - Mar 31 at Lewiston (Klabundes), Feb 25 near Newfane (Lehrer) and Feb 25 near Cambria (Klabundes et al). An immature Chipping Sparrow regularly visited a feeder maintained by Mr. and Mrs. James Gregory at East Aurora (Mitchell et al). Field Sparrows and White-crowned Sparrows were reported so commonly throughout the winter that it would be impractical to enumerate all the records here as is usually done. Reports came primarily from the lake plains, but there were unusually high numbers reported from inland areas also. Swamp Sparrows appeared to be less common than usual even in localities where they usually are found in winter. Lapland Longspurs were very scarce during Dec and Jan but a good flight developed Feb 12-15 in conjunction with a good Snow Bunting flight.

Corrigenda: (Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 9, line 21) — "Buffalo's Forest Park" should read "Buffalo's Front Park". (Vol. 3, No. 3, p. 69, line 38) — "A nest of ten

Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher" should read "A nest of the Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher" (Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 45, line 44) — "(Schaffner, Fish, Axtell)" should read "(Schaffner, Fisk, Axtell)". (Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 14, line 17) — "Standard" should read "Stannards Corners".

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REGION 2 — GENESEE

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The past winter was relatively mild, with only February showing steady winter weather. December and January were both above average in temperature. February was sharply below normal, and March, due to three very cold days at the very beginning, averaged slightly below normal. A three-day "heat wave" Mar 28-30 brought the best **early** hawk flight the area has ever experienced plus a heavy movement of land birds. Precipitation and snowfall were both below average except in February. Snowfall for the entire season was only 64 inches, in contrast to 89 inches the previous winter and over 160 inches the two preceding winters (1958-59 and 1959-60).

Outstanding birds reported during the period included King Eider, Boreal Chickadee, Bohemian Waxwing, Dickcissel, and Oregon Junco. White-winged gulls were scarce. A promising fall influx of Snowy Owls dwindled, and the northern finches were represented mainly by good numbers of Evening and Pine Grosbeaks.

Loons — Ducks: Red-thr. Loon — one Dec 17 off Russell Station (Listman); one (early migrant) Mar 17-19 Braddock's Bay (GOS hike). Red-necked Grebe — one Dec 23 off Sea Breeze (Kemnitzer). Pied-billed Grebe — two lingered on Conesus Lake until Dec 23 (Listman); one Irondequoit Bay until Dec 28 (Kemnitzer). Great Blue Heron — one Dec 30 (Barlow, McKinney) and one Mar. 13 (Lank), both at Long Pond. Green Heron — one (injured) at a farm pond near Avon until Dec 5, but not later (Haller). Whistling Swan — scarce in the area this spring; one Mar 24-25 at Groveland (Tetlow et al); one Mar 25 near Avon (Haller et al). Canada Goose — one at Summerville Jan 13-14 (Carlson et al); one Jan 14 near Point Breeze (Listman); the spring flight of this species was good, high count 7500 moving past Braddock's Bay Mar 29 (Listman). No Blue or Snow Geese were reported in the area.

Gadwall — one Dec 12 Long Pond (Listman); one Mar 11 Ellison Park (Davis); two Mar 25 Groveland Flats (Listman). Pintail — two wintered on the Genesee River with a large flock of Mallards and Blacks that fed on waste grain mash from a nearby brewery; 1300 Groveland Flats Mar 24 (Tetlow). Green-winged Teal — a male present with other dabbling ducks on the Genesee River Dec 30 - Jan 14 (Starling et al). Blue-winged Teal — two Mar 24 (rather early) Buck Pond (O'Hara et al). Shoveler — two Mar 25 Groveland Flats (Listman). Wood Duck — 150 Groveland Flats Mar 24 (Tetlow). Canvasback — 300 Dec 23 Conesus Lake (Listman et al); 90 Feb 14 Sodus Bay (Kemnitzer); 12 Feb 21 Genesee River (O'Hara). Greater Scaup — 1100 Genesee River Feb 17 (Listman). Oldsquaw — 1300 off Sea Breeze Jan 14 (Foster). King Eider — season's only report was a single bird near Point Breeze Jan 14 (Listman). Surf Scoter — two Dec 10 off Sea Breeze (Kemnitzer, Lloyd); one on the Genesee River Jan 14-28 (Starling et al). Ruddy Duck — one Dec 28 Irondequoit Bay (Kemnitzer); one on the Genesee River from Feb 18 until well into Mar (Leo Miller et al).

Hawks — Owls: Turkey Vulture — three at Webster Mar 29, first this spring (Lloyd, Sunderlin). Goshawk — one Dec 6 Barre (Listman); one Mar 10 near Avon (Haller); two Mar 29 Braddock's Bay (during the hawk flight) (Listman). Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks — occasional winter reports, with more of the Cooper's; 35 Sharp-sh. and 40 Cooper's Mar 29 Braddock's Bay (Listman). Red-tailed and Rough-legged Hawks were relatively scarce along the Lake Ontario plain this past winter, possibly due to a small rodent population, but were much commoner inland with max. counts 17 Red-tailed Feb 11 Reed Road area (Foster,